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Office in Court House.

# THE DEMOCRAT.

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## NUGENT AFTER REAGAN.

### He Knocks the Wind Out of the Latter Gentleman's Argument.

### An Able Letter From the Brainy Candidate for Governor.

FORT WORTH, Tex., July 6.—Hon. John H. Reagan, Austin, Tex.: Dear Sir—I have known you so long and favorably as a public man and heard you spoken of so uniformally for years as a "tribune of the people," that I had come to regard you as incapable of discussing a public question in any other than a spirit of fairness. You have now behind you a long life of useful public service. Your political record has been made up. Presumably at your advanced age, whatever may be your capacity for future service, you do not contemplate a return to political life. Having resigned the most exalted national office which a citizen of Texas could reasonably hope to obtain, to accept the place you now hold, I had supposed that, wearied with the labor and disquietude of political life, but still anxious to serve the people who had so greatly honored you, you would find in the discharge of your new duties both congenial employment and that opportunity to serve the cause of justice and humanity which I believed you desired above all things. I did not, indeed, presume that you would cease to take interest in passing political events—your great intelligence and patriotism could hardly have permitted you to grow indifferent to matters affecting the welfare and happiness of your fellow-citizens; but I must confess, my dear sir, that I scarcely expected your present service to be signalized by such sharp returns to the old fields as you have startled the country with within the past twelve months. Your silver speech in El Paso, apparently prepared under the delusion that Mr. Cleveland was elected on a free silver platform, was a forcible indication that your new functions had not entirely displaced your taste for political controversy. Then your berating of the "third party" at Hamilton still more strongly indicated, that your interest in partisan politics had not entirely vanished, while your recent letter to Mr. Moore of Brownwood is a conclusive reminder that in this campaign the people's party must expect to encounter your active opposition whenever your duties as railway commissioner shall leave you with leisure enough to indulge your taste as a party fighter. But, judge, while I would not deprive you of a pleasure which you seem to derive from the employment of your fighting qualities in the interest of the old party, permit me to respectfully insist that even the people's party is entitled to an "open field and a fair fight." Understand me, judge, I do not question your motives. These I am free to admit are above criticism; but I am afraid that in making your points you have dropped into a style of discussion which you must upon reflection perceive to be both unsound and unfair.

The people's party is before the country on a platform which declares in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver. Does the organized democracy of the country agree with them in this declaration? You assuredly will not contend that the silver plank in the platform recently adopted at Chicago even approximates this declaration? You are certainly aware that Mr. Cleveland's manager, ex-Secretary Whitney, has declared that this plank does not differ materially from the silver plank in the republican platform; that Mr. Cleveland and the business men of New York are satisfied with it, and that the Texas representative on the committee on platform at Chicago voted against a declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver? In view of such facts is it not plain that the Texas democracy is committed against free coinage—at least for four years more? And if so, how can it be contended that the democratic party and the people's party in Texas are agreed on the subject of free coinage of silver? And how can it be argued with any show of reason that the people's party can more certainly secure free coinage by uniting with the democracy under an anti-free coinage platform than by remaining in their own organization under a platform which distinctly declares in favor of free coinage?

But again, does the national democratic platford advocate "a larger volume of circulating money, stable and unfluctuating in value, to aid the industries and to promote the prosperity of the country?" Has any national democratic platform since the war declared for any such policy? Do you not know, judge, that the platform of 1876, upon which Tilden made his successful race, denouncing the republican party for not having paid off and retired the greenback currency; that no subsequent national democratic convention has ever repudiated this policy, and that it is distinctly favored by Cleveland, Hill, Bayard and other eastern leaders of the party? Is it not a fact that in the recent Chicago convention no delegate from any section advocated the policy of enlarging the "volume of money?" And if the national platform fixes the policy of the party on national issues is it not incredible to suppose that the people's party can more speedily obtain a "larger volume of money" by uniting with a party which has never declared in favor of such a policy, but is distinctively on record against it, than by going to themselves under a platform unequivocally demanding a "large volume of money?" But, judge, do you seriously entertain the hope that the election of Mr. Cleveland on the Chicago platform will eventuate in the increase of our circulating medium? Democrats—I mean the leaders—are practically united in their opposition to any increase of our paper circulation, except possibly through the voluntary action of banking corporations. They promised indeed a removal of the discriminating tax on the circulation of private banks, and thus a direct encouragement of a species of inflation neither supported by the credit of the government, nor by any other adequate and reliable basis. But it is not easy to see that this system will turn us loose upon an uncertain sea of bank credits, to whose storm-tossed waves no interest can be committed without danger of complete wreckage? Besides this fateful method of enlarging the volume of circulation, no democrat of national prominence proposes anything except free silver, and you yourself may be safely quoted as authority for the statement that no hope of free silver can ever come from Mr. Cleveland's administration of public affairs. Here then, judge, are at least two points of agreement enumerated by you at which the widest divergence is found to exist between the two parties. It is true, you say that you refer to the parties as they exist in this state, and of course in determining their status in Texas you must have had in your mind their state platform declarations. But you are too old a politician—too well versed in party tactics—to claim that a state platform can have any standing as an enunciation of party policy on national issues. If you do seriously believe otherwise then let me remind you of some recent political history. In 1890 twenty-nine state democratic conventions declared in favor of free coinage of silver in some form. Many of them unequivocally for the "free and unlimited coinage of silver." Yet the representatives from many of these states voted against free coinage. The recent state convention at Lampasas declared for free coinage and then proceeded to send a delegation to Chicago largely composed of enemies of free coinage. The Texas representative on the platform committee at Chicago, as already stated, voted against free coinage, and finally the national convention gave free silver an emphatic setback by nominating Cleveland on a platform framed by his friends and pronounced satisfactory by the goldbugs of New York. In perfect keeping also with this line of action the silence of the platform on the question of increasing the currency affords ominous and convincing evidence of the little sympathy which the organized national democracy has for the inflation views of Texas democrats. Thus tried by the only real test, viz: the standards of political faith promulgated by the national bodies, the two parties on these great and vital issues can meet on no common ground.

But in enumerating points of disagreement you give evidence of the fact that like many other eminent men, you have not fully informed yourself in respect to the political faith of the people you criticise. There is no pension plank, judge, in the people's party platform. You ought to know that this stale charge has been disproved again and again. Perhaps the odium which attaches to the postbellum records of the two old parties on this pension question has induced democrats in the south to seize upon a mere resolution passed by the St. Louis convention, which embodied merely the sense of the body itself and was intended to bind no person outside of that body as a means of calling off public attention from the pension legislation of recent years. Each of the old parties has endeavored to head the other off in exagerated pledges to the soldier vote, and both of them no doubt would be glad to find in the platform of the people's party something so bad that they could safely risk what might be regarded as the lesser evils so diligintly fostered by them for party ends.

Don't put in our platform, judge, what does not properly belong there. If, however, the platform contained such a plank we could easily point to high democratic authority in favor of it—notably to Dan Voorhees, the great Indiana senator. We might furthermore cite this old resolution passed by the American congress on the 10th of April, 1780, viz:

Resolved, that when congress shall be furnished with proper documents to liquidate the depreciation of the continental bills of credit, we will, as soon thereafter as the state of public finances will permit, make good to the line of the army and the independent corps thereof the deficiency of their original pay occasioned by their depreciation. Journals of Congress, vol. 3, p. 447.

But you betray the same want of information respecting the subtreasury schemes. You say that as the one means of "increasing the volume of circulating money" "this new or third party proposes that the United States shall loan the people money at the rate of not more than 2 per cent per annum on the deposit by the people of their farm products in warehouses provided for the purpose." Now we do not propose that the government shall issue money on "farm products," but on certain "imperishable farm products"—exportable products whose prices in gold are fixed in Liverpool and London. You see the difference no doubt Not potatoes and cabbage but wheat and cotton the prices of which when exported abroad determine the prices of all other products. Again, we do not propose this as a means of increasing the currency, but rather as a mode of supplying a certain temporary demand for money which cannot be obtained from any other source at that season of the year when the great crops mentioned are to be moved both to maintain prices at a normal level and to protect the agriculturist from corners on his products. The scheme, as you must know, contemplates a withdrawal of this temporary issue when the crops pass into consumption. A permanent and fixed volume we propose to secure by government loans of money upon real estate mortgages, properly limititing the amount to each individual, while the advance on crops is simply designed to give the general monetary system an element of flexibility it does not now possess.

Now you will scarcely contend that it is not written in the constitutional powers of the government to issue money directly to the people; and if so you must admit that the power to issue money to the people—that is to supply them with it—carries with it the power to determine the mode of its distribution. Keep this in view; the end sought is the supplying of money to the people. The means by which it is to be supplied congress may determine, and if a loan on real estate, or on crops for that matter is the most reliable and just method that assuredly may be constitutionally resorted to. Congress made a loan to the cotton exposition in 1864 and three democrats from Texas voted for it. Surely if congress may properly loan money for such a purpose it may resort to the same means for the accomplishment of an object so truly national as the supplying of a circulating medium. But whatever may be said of the scheme proposed by the farmers, it will be hard to convince them that there is less safety to be found in it than in a "system of state banks * * * to secure local supplies of money," which you and the delegates to the Chicago convention seem to favor. They are not apt to look with favor on any proposition which seeks to make them dependent for a supply of circulating medium on private individuals or banking associations. They have learned in the hard school of experience that to be made thus dependent is to be made the victims of the most crushing of all monopolies, the money monopoly. No, judge, it is function of government to issue money and we will not consent to turn it over to the banks.

But I have so far only been dealing with the skirmish line of your argument. Its heavy batallions were reserved for the final charge on government ownership of railroads—that bulwark behind which you seem to see the people's party intrenched. You say, that "The stock and bonds of the railroads of the United States, shown by Poor's Manual, amounted to more than $10,000,000,000 in 1891. If sold to the government for that sum, the interest on the debt to be so created, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, would amount to $500,000,000 a year. The people could not pay the interest on such a debt, much less extinguish the debt.

Here are several assumptions viz: 1, That the railroads have the enormous value you mention. 2. That the government must contract a debt for the sum specified as representing that value. 3. That the rate of interest on this debt is to be 5 per cent per annum. And 4. That the government could neither pay the interest nor the principal of the debt.

Now, judge, do you not think that your method of arriving at the value of railroad properties in the United States is rather inconsistent with the contention that a large proportion of the railway stocks and bonds of the county are purely fictitious? If you will refer to table No. 225 of the fourteenth number of the statistical abstract transmitted by the bureau of statistics to the United States house of representatives last December you will find that, assuming the value of the roads in the United States for the year 1890 to be shown by the aggregate sum of the stocks and bonds, a simple calculation will show the value per mile to be over $61,000. And this may safely be assumed as the correct value per mile if your method of estimating the total value as to be relied on. Indeed a reference to table 224 in the same abstract will reveal the fact that Poor's Manual pursues this very method of ascertaining the cost of construction (value) per mile; and further, that the value per mile thus estimated varied but little from 1883 to 1890, inclusive. It may be remarked that table 224 includes the New York elevated roads while table 225 does not. Surely you are not prepared to say that the value of the railroads can be correctly or justly reached in this way and that therefore the government, in order to assume the ownership of them, must pay the owners a sum estimated on a basis of $61,000 per mile! Besides, Texas has nearly 9000 miles of railroads. In 1890, if my memory serves me aright, the aggregate assessment of these roads for taxes amounted to something like $61,000,000 or $62,000,000, and it would be safe to say that $150,000,000 would more than cover their value, even assuming such value to be the actual cost in money of building and equipping them. If your method of computation be employed, then their aggregate value must run up to more than double this sum. Indeed, if what I have seen in the papers is to be relied on, there has been much effort made to convince the people of Texas that these roads are now carrying about $400,000,000 of stocks and bonds; that much of this sum represents no consideration whatever; that the water in these bonds and the wind in the stocks ought to be squeezed out, and that the profits of these railway companies ought to be whittled down to a legitimate income on their actual cash investment. Indeed, judge, I have heard that your commission, for the purpose of arriving at a proper basis for adjusting rates, will soon take steps to ascertain the actual value of the railway properties of the state, and that too without reference to stocks and bonds carried by them. And is it not a fact that the present state executive, in making his appeal for re-election, bases much of his hope of success on eloquent denunciations of fraudulent railway stocks and bonds and "oft repeated promises" to squeeze the wind and water out if them? Now, if all of this may be properly done in the interest of regulative justice why should it not be considered in the interest of government ownership? And if the chief of the state railway commission deems it proper that rates should be adjusted upon the basis of actual valuation without reference to fictitious stocks and bonds why should he endeavor to persuade the people that the government in order to become the owner of the railways must pay the par value of all the fraudulent stocks and bonds floated by them? Why take the aggregate nominal value of these stocks and bonds as representing the actual value of the railways when you must know that much the larger portion of them are constantly quoted in the market at a considerable discount? But has it not occurred to you that the tendency among the owners of the great railway lines is to consolidation; and if the Goulds and Huntingtons, et id omne genus, shall combine their interests under one great management, how much less a menace to the country will this be than government ownership? Why, sir, any form of regulation must inevitably produce friction between the owners of railway property and the authorities, and this friction is apt to become greatly aggravated in the case of commission regulation which assumes to fix rates. Men will resent any interference whether right or wrong with what they regard as their private rights, and railroad companies are no exception to the rule. We may look, therefore, for a state of chronic irritation between these companies and our various railroad commissions, with an increasing tendency on the part of the former to combine for the purpose of resisting or defeating this form of regulation. It is easy to foresee, as a result of all this, costly and protracted litigation, calculated to throw doubt and uncertainty over the whole question of regulation, and possibly a resort to reckless, even corrupt, expedients, if ordinary remedies fail. Thus while favoring strong commission regulation and believing it to be the only available remedy, as conditions now are, we do not shut our eyes to its inevitable limitations; but because we do see those limitations plainly we regard government ownership as affording a more ample and comprehensive solution of the whole problem. But, if what we are disposed to regard as a tentative remedy shall prove to be adequate for all purposes—a permanent settlement along the lines of practical justice and equity—none will rejoice more than I, and with me will rejoice that vast host of patriotic citizens, who constitute the rank and file of the people's party.

But did it not occur to you that a government, which can easily float 2 per cent bonds would hardly be apt to pay 5 per cent on obligations issued in buying railroad property? And did it not further occur to you that the income derived from operating the railroads might be used in paying this government debt? The net earnings of the railroads of the United States for the year 1890 was $341,666,369, and this sum the government could apply to the payment of any debt it might incur in purchasing the roads. And when it is considered that the roads are now owned or operated by about 175 companies, each with its salaried officers and paying heavy taxes, it can be easily seen that under government ownership a large sum could be saved on expense account to be applied to the purchase money liabilities assumed by the government.

The general government would not be expected to purchase strictly state lines, and in entering upon the policy of acquiring the ownership of inter state railways it ought doubtless to proceed cautiously. A test of the policy might be made in the case of the Pacific roads, which might be acquired both for this purpose as well as to protect the government against fraudulent practices of these great corporations in the future.

But this letter has been already too greatly extended. Enough has been said, however, I trust to show that this great question can neither be settled by "glittering generalities," nor by partisan "scarecrows." Entertaining for you the highest consideration and respect, permit me to subscribe myself, your friend,

T. L. NUGENT.

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THE DEMOCRAT.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED

By F. C. Thompson.

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THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1892.

THE Sherman Register came out in flying colors last Saturday, containing a brilliant writeup of Sherman.

THE State Horticultural Society is in session at Dallas this week. E. W. Kirkpatrick is on the program. Subject: adaptation of fruits.

CLEVELAND refused to let his wife meet Miss Winnie Davis at Richmond during the campaign, four years ago. He was afraid it would injure his chances for president.

Albin Regnier, shot and killed his grand-daughter at Sherman, yesterday afternoon, who was only 17 years old. It seems that the girl had gone astray and her grand father could not stand the disgrace, and so he murdered her while she was pleading piteously to be spared.

**We Answer.**

Where is Jennings?—McKinney Examiner.

We can gently inform our worthy contemporary that he is not "stealing chickens." He is not down at the fair grounds engaged in a drunken spree under the auspices of the "leading lights" of democracy. He is not in a certain office of McKinney being bribed to make democratic speeches. He is not bearing a letter of introduction to a prominent democrat. He is not being marched to the polls behind a string band and asking everybody to stand back while the procession moves on.

In short he is an honest dardy, engaged in daylight politics with his race. Let gentlemen who are anxious about the wherebouts of Jennings open their eyes and they can readily locate him in the right place.

## THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

**Weaver and Field Candidates of the People's Party.**

James. B. Weaver was born in Dayton, O, June 12, 1833. He was graduated from the law school of the Ohio Univeasity at Cincinnati in 1854. In April 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Infantry. He was elected a lieutenant, rose to be major on October 3, 1861, and after the senior field officer had fallen at Corinth, was commissioned colonel, Oct. 12, '62. He was breveted brigadier general March 13, 1865, for gallantry in action. After the war he resumed legal practice, was elected district attorney of the second judicial district of Iowa in 1876, and was appointed assessor of internal reyenue in 1867; serving six years. He became editor of the Iowa Triune, puplished at Des Moines, and was elected to congress, taking his seat March 18, 1879. In June, 1880, he was nominated for the presidency by the national greenback labor party, and in the November election he received 407,740 votes. He was returned to congress after an interval of two terms by the votes of the greenback-labor and democratic parties, taking his seat December 7, 1885, and in 1886 was re-elected. At the expiration of his term he resumed the practice of law.

GEN. FIELD'S RECORD.

Gen. James Gayen Field was born in Walnut, Culpepper county, Va., Feb. 24, 1826. His ancestors were identified with those of the Fields of New York. He attended a classical school and became a teacher. In 1858 he went to California and was one of the secretaries of the convention that framed the California Constitution. He returned to Virginia and was admitted to the bar. During the civil war he lost a leg in the confederate service at the battle of Slaughters mountain. He has been attorney-general of Virginia since the war. He is a Baptist and a zealous promoter of all enterprises of that denomination.

## THE JOHNSON PICNIC.

**A Grand Time.**

The picnic at Johnson's schoolhouse, near Altoga, was a success in every particular. A very large crowd was present.

Promptly at 10 o'clock a procession was formed east of the school house, in which several hundred ladies and gentlemen marched. Altoga, Midway, Verona and Sister Grove alliances were all represented in the procession.

While we did not arrive on the ground in time to witness this important feature, we learned that it was a grand success.

After assembling around the stand J. C. Rhodes of Greenville was introduced and kept the large audience highly entertained with his logic and wit. After about two hour's speaking the announcement of dinner greeted the willing ears (and appetite) of ye reporter. We lost no time in hunting up an invitation to "grub". We simply resolved ourselves into a sub-treasury and proceeded to store away the greater part of the farmer's products. If any one thinks that we did not do justice to the occasion we would respectfully refer them to Mrs. G. O. Cate and Mrs. R. T. Smith. In fact there were only two men on the ground who could head us off and they were Mr. Perry of the Mississippi store and Mr. Brown of the nickel store. These two gentlemen are small, but goodness, what appetites! But thanks to the good ladies of that section of old Collin, there was plenty and to spare of the best this world affords for the hungry.

After dinner J. C. Rhodes was again introduced who made a splendid speech of about two hours. He made two illustrations which the writer regarded as very fine. He said that the democrat party advocated the placing of the tariff on the luxuries of life instead of on the necessities. The speaker declared that the producer paid the tariff on luxuries the same as on the necessities.

To illustrate he said, that the capitalist used the luxuries and of course when he loaned money to the manufacturer he simply charged the latter enough more interest on money to pay this tariff and then the manufacturer in order to save himself charged the wholesale merchant enough more for his goods to make up for the rise in interest, then the wholesale merchant charged the retail merchant more for the goods to save himself, lastly the retail merchant charges the man with the hoe enough more to make up for the loss. Thus, it is plainly seen that the producer pays the fiddler for all taxes and burdens of the human race.

The speaker said that our opponents were constantly advising more economy among the laboring class and advocated more consumers and illustrated the fallacy of the latter as follows:

A and E represented two industrial classes, the producer and the manufactnrer. A gives E a bushel of corn for a hat, each worth a dollar. B steps in between them as a "rustler." B buys a bushel of corn from A for 75 cts. and gives it to E for $1.00. B then buys a hat from E for 75 cts. and gives it to A for $1.00. Of course B makes 50 cts. in the exchange. He then introduces C and D as rustlers. A then sells his bushel of corn to B for 25 cts., he to C for 50 cts., he to D for 75 cts and he to E for $1.00. The hat passes from E to A at the same scale of prices, thus showing that A had to produce four bushels of corn to get one hat and E had to manufacture four hats to get one bushel of corn, or in other words had to struggle four times as hard after the consumers or rustlers were introduced. The illustrations were well received and seemed to be eye-openers. The speech was fine throughout and we wish we could print it in full for our readers.

At the close of Mr. Rhode's speech E. W. Kirkpatrick was heartily called for who responded in a brief manner owing to the lateness of the hour. A gentleman in the audience requested that Mr. Kirkpatrick speak upon the subject of money, which he did in an able and clear manner. His speech was highly complimented. After the close of Mr. Kirkpatrick's speech the people enjoyed themselves in strolling in the shady grove or sitting in clusters while engaged in interesting conversations. Though it was not a democratic gathering many of the candidates of that ancient order were present and expressed themselves as well pleased with the kind treatment received. They declared that they never saw good edibles more plentiful at a picnic—everybody got plenty.

We very reluctantly withdrew from the happy scenes, for there we met many of our old time friends whom we love for their unbounded hospitality during our debut into Texas some thirteen years ago. May the future of the good people of East Collin be long and prosperous—shorn of the trials and hardships of the past is the wish of the humble writer.

PICNIC NOTES.

Gabe Beck, L. Moulden W. T. Cox, J. L. Green, U. P. Clardy, J. F. Mangum, E. B. Newsome, Tom P. Williams, John A Walden, A. W. Knighton, J. H. Faulknor, J. T. Andrews, L. L. Miller and Sam Fox, we are informed were present looking after their candidacy interest.

***

The speaker's stand was nicely and appropriately decorated with green corn, oats, wheat and a plow, together with the stars and stripes supplemented with beautiful banners.

***

Dr. Rucker was "in it" and "out of (our) sight."

***

Pretty girls were plentiful. We saw them at a distance.

***

The swing done a good business.

***

Todd Warden was present and seemed to be entirely in the hands of his friends.

***

Our young friend John George was present and wearing a broad smile.

***

We received many subscriptions for the DEMOCRAT for which, of course, we are thankful.

***

We did not hear any disturbance whatever.

***

If any whiskey was on the ground we never heard of it.

## UNCLE MIKE HITS HARD.

**Paternalism Indeed!**

We hear a great deal said about paternalism in connection with the reformers platform, but let me tell you my countrymen, that we already have paternalism in its deepest die.

The following table shows the amount of money appropriated by the general government for the support of denominational Indian schools in 1891:

Catholics $347,689,
Presbyterians $44,856,
Congregational $27,271,
Episcopal $29,910,
Friends $24,748,
Mennonite $4,375,
Unitarians $5,400,
Lutherian $9,180,
Methodist $6,700.

Baptists refused to take government money for denominational schools. It will be observed that the Catholics received more aid from the government than all others combined. Now what is this but absolute class paternalism of the blackest hue?

Think of a government aiding religious sects! Think of a government giving over $300,000 to make priest ridden Catholics of the poor Indians. These appropriations were made by congress and congress is composed of democrats and republicans who say in their platforms that they are opposed to union of church and state. Religiously, I am a Baptist and should the government offer that denomination $1,000,000 for missionary or educational purposes I should vigorously oppose accepting one cent. I am glad to note that our Methodist friends are working up on this line and are recommending that this thing be stopped. The Catholics are using every effort to gain control of all the public school money possible and to send a child to a Catholic school means to make it a Catholic, and there is not a political paper in the united that will open its mouth. My motto is to tell the truth, if it bursts the world wide open and we fall in the crack. UNCLE MIKE.

## COMING DOWN HARD.

**What Now?**

As the reform platform has no 12th plank, what will the contry savers do for thunder? they have nothing left now but parson Jennings to use against us, and that alone has made the people's party 500 votes in this county. Now fellow citizens (I mean you third term howlers) I always knew you were not good statesmen but I did think you were politicians, do you not know that the negros are citizens of the United States and that in a legal point of view we are all equal. The people'sparty seats negro delegates in their conventions as negros, we do not invite them to our receptions, nor put ourselves on social equality with them by dancing with them all night before the election and marching them to the polls like cattle, throwing our hats in the air exclaiming, "Thats a stunner" at the top of our voices. No sir, what dealings we have with the colored people is in open daylight. If we want to aid financially we take up a collection in the presense of our enemies.

We don't send fellows privately around through the crowd on the day before the election, to collect supper funds.

What's the matter with Peter I. Davis. He surely has forgotten something, if he honestly thinks the democrat party is the best channel through which to work for reformation, that is his privilege, but people who live in glass houses should not cast stones. He says he saw he was wrong when in the fight for the Collin county democracy, but he was in for the fight and would not back down. This is about the sense of his expression. Now if I were disposed to use personalities in this fight I might tell Peter I. that hundreds of men voted for him when he run for sheriff on the mugwump ticket, not because of his merits, but because the "fight was on and they would not back down;" and now as a token of his ingratitude he is denouncing them in unmeasured terms. "Physician heal thyself." I wish to say here that I am a personal friend of Peter I. and of the whole Davis family, hence I feel at liberty to criticise. UNCLE MIKE.

**A Picnic.**

There will be a picnic given by the good citizens of Valdasta, on next Saturday. Everybody is cordialy invited. We acknowledge a kind invitation from friend Beecher Airhart, of of that lively city.

DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

**Bright's Disease of the Kidneys**

Will Pe-ru-na cure Bright's Disease of the Kidneys? The best answer to this question that can be made is the testimony of the thousands of patients who have been cured by it. A single demonstration of a fact is worth many theories concerning it. The following letter is a specimen of what we are receiving from this class of patients:

GILMER, Tex., July 18, '91.

The Pe ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.—Gents: As my medicine has done me so much good I thought I would write to you and tell you about it. You can publish it if you like. I bought eighteen bottles of Pe-ru-na and Man-a-line. I had Bright's Disease and gravel. I owe my life to Pe-ru-na and Man a lin. I would not have lived a month longer if it had not been for your medicine. Yours truly,

H. G. MCCULLOUGH.

All persons desiring further details as to the above cure are requested to write Mr. McCullough, who will cheerfull answer all letters of inquiry. There is no form of kidney or urinary disease for which Pe-ru-na is not a reliable remedy. Gravel, catarrh of the bladder, diabetes, pain or weakness in the back or hips, dropsy, puffiness of the face or feet, smarting, scalding, or scantiness are all curable by Pe-ru-na. This remedy can be obtained at most drug-stores. In all cases where there is also constipation or irregularity of the bowels Man-a-lin should be taken in addition to Pe-ru na.

A new publication on diseases of the kidneys and all kindred ailments sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

**Pungent Princeton Paragraps.**

PRINCETON, TEX., July 18,

Last Thursday, as grayeyed morn rose from her bed of crimson and gold. one might have noticed great preparations for a great day, and by by the time "King Sol" had nodded goodmorning over the eastern hill tops, throngs of people were wending their way to Johnson school house, to enjoy the much talked of picnic. It seemed a great day for all. The big folks, the little folks, old folk, and the young folks they were all there, yes! the boy with his broad brimmed hat and standing collar was there too. And the girls in their white frocks and rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes ready to bestow their sweetest smiles on those boys with the big hat and tall collar. The older heads were highly entertained with interesting speeches—and at noon the good ladies entertained us all with many good things that nature has bestowed upon us with a lavish hand. The work of the fair ladies was highly appreciated and it is needless to say we did justice to the dinner, there was plenty for all, and to spare. When the day was well nigh spent and the western horizon was flooded with the golden rays of the setting sun, we wended our way homeward, thinking of the day we had spent so pleasantly and one long to be remembered by the people of Johnson and surrounding communities. Such is life, if we would only spend our short stay on earth in working for the Master as we did that day, seeking for pleasure, what a beautiful crown of reward would await us when life is over. When with tired bodies and trembling footsteps we neared the sunset of life we would feel well repaid for all the trial and trouble that we had passed through.

We haye been told that Mr. Branch delivered an eloquent lecture at Illinois school house last Friday night also one at Midway the Monday night previous. We are glad to see the good work going on, and may God speed the day when this strife and anxiety shall have ceased, that we may rest neath the waving banner of a peaceful governmet.

We fain would brush the clouds away,
And look for brighter skies;
Not knowing that the mists today,
Are blessings in disguise.

MAUD ARLINGTON.

Subscribe for the McKinney DEMOCRAT,

EVERYBODY PLEASED!

Hundreds of people have taken advantage of the largest clearing sale ever conducted in McKinney and we have sold Dry Goods at prices that we positively know cannot be duplicated. You may regard newspaper "ads" a means of catching trade, but as everyone is acquainted with us, know that we are not in the habit of doing this,

**We will therefore Continue this Great Sale.**

Our Mr. Aron will go East for the second time this season, and we are now ready to

**CUT AND SLASH**

ALL NICE AND SEASONABLE
Dry Goods, Millinery, Parasols, Slippers, Clothing, etc.,

**AT AND BELOW COST.**

Room is what we want and we must have it.

We will make it to your interest to call and see us, as we propose to undersell any house in McKinney. The only way for you to find out is to investigate for yourself. Respectfully,

**M. ARON,**

**Agt. for the Celebrated Wells Boots & Shoes.**

Best J. & P. COAT'S THREAD 7 spools for 25 cts.

## EX-CONFEDERATE REUNION.

Ex-Confederates and Auxilary from all parts of the county will be expected to be in Plano and go into camp at or before 10 o'clock on Thursday, the 28th of July.

Badges will be furnished ex-Confedrates Auxilary and visiting ex-Confederates by H. C. Herndon and H. C. Mack, committee on badges.

Everybody bring well filled baskets for Thursday.

All campers coming on Thursday will be furnished good camping ground with a plenty of wood and water and plenty of straw for bedding. Those coming in on train bring blankets to sleep on.

There will be a baggage department to take charge of baggage and give check for same, and a commissary department to recieve baskets and boxes that you bring provision in and give you a check, and at meal time you can present check and take charge of your basket.

This is strictly a reunion of ex-Confederates and their friends and everything political will be excluded.

The first day and night will be devoted to the business of the ex-Confederates and Auxilary.

Reduced rates will be obtained over railroads leading to Plano from Denison, Corsicana, Hillsboro, Ft. Worth, Gainesville, Greenville, Terrell, Waxahachie and Farmersville.

PROGRAMME.

THURSDAY, JULY 28.

10 a. m. Procession will form in town and march to ground in the following order:

All of the Fire Companies in Collin County Led by Brass Band.

Gen. Cabell and Staff. Visiting Ex-Confederates.

Collin County U. C. V. Association Headed by their officers.

Collin County Auxilary Headed by their officers.

Miscellaneous footman, carriages, wagons, etc.

11 a. m. Prayer by Chapalin.

11:30 a. m. Addres of welcome by Hon. R. T. Shelton.

12 m. Response by Col. J. M. Pearson.

12:30 p. m.

DINNER.

2 p. m. Address by Hon. W. T. Beverly in behalf of Auxilary.

2:30 p. m. Ex-Confederates and Auxilary attend to business of their association, elect officers, etc.

Then there will be speeches by Hon. Wm. Wells of Plano and other old Confeds.

The remainder of evening and night in love feast.

FRIDAY, July 29.

9 a. m. Music by band that will cause the crowd to assemble at grand stand.

Prayer by Chapalin.

Speeches by Mills, Chenowerth, Ex-Govs. Ross and Hubbard, and others until 12:30 p. m.

12:30 p. m.

DINNER.

2:30 p. m. Business, by U. C. Veterans af Nort East Texas Division.

When through with their business, the remainder of evening will be taken up in social conversation, etc.

**Bereavement.**

At 1:30 p. m. on July 14, 1892, the spirit of Capt. W. W. Merritt winged its flight to that bourne from whence no traveler ever returns. Mr. Merritt died at his home in Melissa. Only a few weeks ago he left for West Texas in search of health but was stricken with paralysis which compelled his return. It was evident that death was near and his devoted family gathered around him to await the awful hour, which came as indicated above. The deceased entered the confederate service when only a boy in the state of Missouri.

He came to Texas in an early day and engaged in the struggles peculiar to that time. He has often been officially honored by Collin county and the state of Texas. He leaves a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his departure.

"God's finger touched him and he slept."

In the presence of death is always found the gloom of sadness, but we are told that "listening love can hear the rustling of a wing."

Let us believe in spite of of doubt and fear that we all shall meet upon a brighter shore, where the thorns of this life will not flourish and where the clouds will not shadow the human heart with sadness.

We extend our sympathy to the bereaved.

If you wish to get value received during 1892, take The DEMOCRAT.

**Oh What a Cough.**

Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shilo's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For lame back, side or chest use Shio's Porous Plaster. Sold by R. E. Bristol.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A marvelous cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and headache. With each bottle there is an ingeninasal injector for the more successful treatment of those complaints without extra charge. Price 50c. Sold by R. E. Bristol.

**FREE TO THE AFFLICTED.**

All who are suffering from the effects of Youthful Errors, Loss of Manhood, Failing Powers, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis and many troubles which are the effects of these terrible disorders will receive, FREE OF CHARGE, full directions how to treat and cure themselves at home by writing to the CALIFORNIA MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY, 1029 1-2 Market Street, San Francisco, California. july 21

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT**

**Tulane University of Louisiana.**

Its advantoges for practical instruction, and especially in the diseases of the Southwest, are unequalled, as the law secures it superabundent materials from the great Charity Hospital with its 700 beds, and 20,000 patients annually. Students have no hospital fees to pay and special instruction is daily given AT THE BEDSIDE OF THE SICK, as in no other institution. Next college session begins October 17th, 1892. For catalogue or information address

Prof. S. E. CHADLIE, M. D. Dean, P. O. Drawer 251, New Orleans, La.

**Shiloh's Consumption Cure**

This is beyond question the most successful cough medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worst case of cough, croup and bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of consumption is without a parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a cough we earnestly ask you to try it. Price 10c, 50c and $1. If your lungs are sore, chest, or back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by R. E. Bristol.

J. W. Asbury keep on hands first class furniture at reasonable prices.

# ROYAL

IS THE

# Best Baking Powder

## The Official Government Reports:

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the ROYAL BAKING POWDER to be of greater leavening strength than any other. *(Bulletin 13, Ag. Dep., p. 599.)*

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the ROYAL BAKING POWDER highest of all in leavening strength. *(Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.)*

In practical use, therefore, the ROYAL BAKING POWDER goes further, makes purer and more perfect food than any other.

## Government Chemists Certify:

"The **Royal Baking Powder** is composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. EDWARD G. LOVE, PH. D."

"The **Royal Baking Powder** is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public.
"HENRY A. MOTT, M.D., PH.D."

"The **Royal Baking Powder** is purest in quality and highest in strength of any baking powder of which I have knowledge.
"WM. MCMURTRIE, PH. D."

For sale in McKinney by FOX & LOVE and other leading dealers.



# GREAT

# Semi-Annual Clearing SALE

## At Mississippi Store FOR NEXT 30 DAYS.

**Our Mr. Murphy is now in the market and our Fall Stock wi l soon be coming and he says**

# Sell Out the Summer Goods.

**GREAT BARGAINS in all Departments. Come, see and you will be convinced that we will sell you MORE GOODS and BETTER GOODS for the same money than any house in McKinney.**

**ALL SLIPPERS and LOW QUATRERED SHOES**

# GO AT COST,

**Also all Straw Hats. MILLINERY GOODS at half price. You cannot afford to miss this Great Sale.**

**Respectfu ly,**

# Murphy, Perry & Co.


## A WONDERFUL GROWTH.

**The Subscription of the Democrat is Climbing Upward and Onward.**

READ THE LATEST RETURNS.

The following is a list of new subscribers since our l st issue. We would like that some one in each community would get us up a list. We are willing to wait until fall for our pay.

J S Bass,
Warus Pendergrass,
J T Vanwinkle,
W N Mantooth,
M B Williams,
G W Cowan,
W P Belderback,
J H Evans,
J L Langford,
W D Swindell,
J F Cox,
J P Hooper,
Allen Whitwell,
J A Fuzzell,
D R Riddle,
Hugh Woody,
C C Brown,
J N Latham,
W H Cogsdil,
E C Cox,
G G Millican,
W H Spaugh,
J T Spaugh,
Tom Swindell,
W D Franks,
M B Rexrode,
G W Tallent,
W L Aycock,
J E Kerbey,
C H Pate,
W E Smith,
J H Miller,
A J Johnson,
Geo Smith,
W A Robertson,
W M Kuykendall,
E D Brumfield,
J H Beene,
J J McKinney,
W R Halford,
G G Lovelady,
J D Gather,
J M O'Neal,
R N Erwin,
W W Gregory,
J P Nevils,
Thomas Cates,
John Galey,
J O Straughan.

### People's Party Convention.

ALLEN, Tex., July 12, '92.

By recommendation of the executive committee of the people's party of Collin county which convened in McKinney, on Saturday, July 9th, and by virtue of authority vested in me, as chairman of the executive committee of the people's party of Collin county, I hereby call on the chairman of each justice precinct to call a primary convention of his respective district on Saturday, August 20th, for the purpose of nominatiug precinct tickets, if deemed necessary, and to select delegates to the county nominating convention to be held in the city of McKinney, on Saturday, August 27th, 1892. The basis of representation will be one delegate to every fifty votes as cast in the state election two years ago. The following is the vote of each justice precincts taken from the records:

JUSTICE PRECINCT.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1. McKinney box..... | 2215 |
| No. 2. Farmersville box.. | 899 |
| No. 3. Melissa box..... | 766 |
| No. 4 Weston box..... | 763 |
| No. 5. Plano box..... | 762 |
| No. 6. Rock Hill box..... | 301 |
| No. 7. Nevada box..... | 539 |
| No. 8. Blue Ridge box.... | 490 |
| Total..... | 6,735 |

The county convention will convene at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp on Saturday, August 27th 1892, and every delegate is requested to be on hand and prepared to work in harmony and to place the best men to the front to carry our banner.

R. D. ALLISON,
Chairman Executive Committee People's Party of Collin County.

### Senatorial Convention.

The senatorial convention of the people's party of Hunt and Collin counties' will convene in the city of Farmersville on Friday Aug. 12th, to nominate a candidate for state senator. Delegates will please take notice.

## AMMONIA AND SUICIDE.

One of the Most Certain Agents for Causing Death by Slow Poisoning.

Of the number of those seeking suicide by swallowing some form of poison, probably there are few who have sought to kill themselves by means of ammonia. Nevertheless ammonia although it is the active agent in most of the salts sold to women for their gilt decorated and perfumed scent bottles, is poisonous when taken internally in a concentrated form. To attest this there have been recently in New York several cases, the most recent being that of Herman Harovitz, of which Deputy Coroner Jenkins said that death took place in a comparatively short time after the ammonia was taken. In another case, that of a child, Dr. Jenkins said death resulted in five minutes after swallowing the ammonia solution.

There are on record also cases from slow poisoning from ammonia administrated with intent to commit murder. Furthermore, the appearance of men in guano factories, where the ammonia is set free by grinding guano, has been noted, and in every case there is an unmistakeable system of poisoning. This is discoloration of the skin of the face, which assumes a blotched, dirty appearance. First to take on this appearance is the skin of the nose and forehead. Autopsies of those who die from ammonia poisoning reveal a dark hue on the mucous membrane lining the stomach and intestines.

As an agent for causing death by slow poisoning, ammonia is one of the most certain and most difficult of detection, owing to its volatile nature. This quality has Physicians to believe that some of the mysterious deaths that have taken place in the history of modern and medieval crime are due to ammonia. It is known now that months have elapsed between the first symptoms of sickness and death of a person from ammonia poisoning. On the other hand, death has resulted in four minutes from the time a large draught of ammonia had been swallowed. It has been found in cases of gradual absarption of ammonia in the human system that there is a general elimination of healthy oxidation of the blood and a consequent lowering of the bodily strength. In the cases of immediate poisoning, death comes with frightful agony, and in the case of Harowitz. Blood gushed from his nose and mouth.

Statistics in England put ammonia thirteenth in frequency in the list of poisons. Alexander winter Blythe, medical officer of health id the St. Marylebone district, London, cites thirty cases of poisoning by ammonia swallowed for the purpose of committing suicide or administered with the purpose of committing murder, or absorbed unconsciously in food Of the suicidal cases, six were fatal. Of twenty accidental cases, twelve were fatal. Of cases of murder wthe ammonia, Dr. Blyth notes two, both children.—New York Sun.

### NEWS AND VIEWS.

Selected from Willow Spring.

The debate between the Willow Springs democrat club, and the people's party, club did not materialize.

Since Cleveland's nomination, democratic speakers say free silver haint no good no how

Democrats are advising negros to stay in the republican party, if the people's party rejected the negros, the democrats would have taken them up on their knees, pressed them to their bosom and entreated them to come into the good old democrat party, where they could be recognized as citizens and voters.

The silver plank in the democratic platform, and the alien land law, passed by the special session of the legislature, ought to be yoked together and cast into the sea.


**Female Weakness Positive Cure**

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for he thousand and one ills which arise from deranged female organs. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any lady if they will send their Express and P. O. address. Yours respectfully, DR. A. C. MARCHISI, Utica, N. Y.


## LOCAL NEWS.

C Mattox and family of rville have moved to Mc-y.

dron will leave this week w York, to purchase fall nter goods.

hope our friends near lla will keep us posted on in that community.

Winn returns thanks e who helped in his crop sickness in his family

Nioba Headrick the ex-ypo of the Examiner of-quite sick this week.

picnic at Merritt was a te success. J. C. Rhodes nville made a strong

received an interesting unication from Anna is unavoidably crowded this issue.

Great many people were e city last Monday to at the Bowen murder trial failed to come off.

heard two interesting ons preached by Rev: at the Baptist church last ay and Sunday night.

e Bowen murder case was t in the district court last ay and continued until term on account of the ab-e of witnesses.

discussion at Rowlett last ay night between E. W. atrick and J. D. Kim-h was conducted in a y manner and highly ap-ated by the audience.

s Cora Caldwell, of Illi-school house, happened to inful accident last week by g thrown from a buggy, she ained a severe bruise on head.

A. D. Stockard, representing Enterprizing Land and onization Company of Bee nty, leaves this week for s, Clay county, Texas re he will remain for a few eks. Mr. Stockard informs that Bee county has had nty of rain recently.

On entering our office last nday morning we found a e pocket knife on our table h compliments of J. P. Dow-our popular hardware mer-nt. We appreciate the gift d return thanks to the thy,

last Sunday morning just at break the alarm of fire was nded which revealed the that the negro saloon had ght fire by some unknown se. The flames soon spread the old planing mill build-of Nenney & Pardue which s entirely destroyed. The e company was promptly on nd and did good services in eventing the flames from fur-er spreading.

Read the ad of M. Aron in this issue.

Messrs D. Davis and T. J. McDonald, returned home from a trip to Pilot Point last week, where they report having a good time. Crop prospects are fine in that section. Politics are very lively there, with the people's party in the lead, Cook county, especialy is said to be very strong, for the people's party.


**Don't Take Our Word,**

But call your druggist to one side and ask him privately which of all the remedies advertised to cure Rheumatism he would recommend. If he is posted, and conscientious, he will tell you that Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy is the only one that offers a reward of $500 for a case it will not cure, and for ordinary cases the money is returned when one bottle does not cure. With sensible people this is the strongest recommendation. Price $5 per bottle. Sent to any address prepaid on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.


Our friend, Prof. J. T. Teel, has been employed to teach the school at Arlington, Texas. Prof. Teel is a teacher of considerable experience, always giving satisfaction. He taught the school at Weston in this county during the last term. He is an able instructor and we congratulate the good people of Arlington in securing his services.

### SHE COMMITTED SUICIDE

MRS. F. C. cone, at Paris, left this letter: "My husband—forgive me if I cause you trouble, but I suffer so. You do not know what these long, wakeful, wretched nights are to me, and I am so tired, darling—the pain will never be better. It is not easy to take my own life, but I have been sick so long. Goodbye, my husband, I love you—your wife." This is but one of thousands that gives up, instead of using Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, and being speedily cured of their wretchedness. Go to Smith Bros. drug store and get an elegant book and trial bottle free. 6

### Wheat.

PLANO, Collin co., Tex. July 16.—Four hundred and twenty-eight shocks of wheat, averaging twelve bundles to the shock burned on the farm of Mrs L. A. Routh, 2 miles south of Plano, yesterday. The wheat belonged to H. S. and J. C. McFarland, renters. Supposed to have caught from a passing engine on the Central road.


### GRAVE MISTAKE.

Physicians frequently make mistakes in treatment of heart disease The rate of sudden deaths is daily increasing. Hundreds become victims of the ignorance of physicians in the treatment of the disease. One in four persons has a diseased heart. Shortness of Breath, Palpitation and Fluttering, Irregular Pulse, choking sensation, asthmatic breathing, pain or tenderness in side, shoulde, or arm, weak or hungry spells, are symptoms of heart disease. Dr. Mile's New Heart Cure is the only reliable remedy. Thousands testify to its wonderful cures. Books free, Sold by Smith Bros. 6


### AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.

Father Kills A Son.

Last Monday night officers brought one G. L. Maynard from Weston and lodged him in the county jail. Maynard is charged with killing his son, Mose Maynard while in a drunken row in John Dorsey's Saloon in Weston about 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday.

The prisoner is about 45 years old and rather small. The deceased son is 24 years old and leaves a wife and two little children to sorrow over the tragic event.

Geo. L. Maynard has lived in the Weston community 10 years having came from Tennessee to Texas. His son Mose and family came to Collin county from Ardmore, I. T. last spring. The prisoner stated to a Democrat reporter that he and his son were both drinking and that if he stabbed the deceased he had no recollection of it; that they were of a good family and belonged to church.

Thus the happiness of two homes is blighted forever possibly by the agency of strong drink.


**A Cure For Twenty Cents.**

Any remedy sold at one dollar a bottle which claims to cure Rheumatism, is simply an imposition for when all expenses are deducted it leaves not more than twenty cents to represent the medicine. Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy, which is performing such wonderful cures that it is being prescribed by the medical faculty everywhere, is compounded at great expense from rare drugs, and cannot be sold for less than Five Dollars a bottle. But it always cures. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price. Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.


### Marriage Bells.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by county clerk Keen, since our last report:

R T Moore and Nannie E Meads, W M Webbour and P E Clark, J A Parish and Eliza McCoy, G W Dermy and Katie Forest, Thomas Alexander and R B McCarty.


**Deafness Can't be Cured**

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumblihg sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We offer One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (cased by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh cure. Send for circulars, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists.

**Miles' Nerve & Liver Pills.**

Acts on a new principle—regulating the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new discovery. Dr. Miles' Pills speedly cure billousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles, constipation. Unequalled for men, women, children. Smallest, mildest, surest! 50 doses, 25 cts. Samples Free, at Smith Bros, Drug Store.

☞All kind of toys, etc., at the nickel store.

☞Go to J. W. Asbury for second hand school books.

☞When you wish to spend your nickels and get value received go to the nickel store.

Second ☞ furniture store and repair shop.
J. W. ASBURY.

☞The Kentucky house offers good board and lodging for reasonable prices.

**For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

**Important.**

The celebrated La Belle wagon at cost. J. P. WEBSTER.
june9-4m.

☞Dont forget the nickel store when you want glass and tin ware.

☞The nickel store is the cheapest house in town.

☞Go to the Kentucky house for a well cooked meal.

☞A good meal at the Kentucky house for only 25 cents.

☞Second hand goods at J. W. Asbury.

☞Farmers when in town go to the Kentucky house.

☞See the ad of the Kentucky house in this issue.

☞Buy your furniture of all kinds at J. W. Asbury's.

☞You will find a large lot of second hand school books at J. W. Asburys.

☞The summer is here, also the nickel store is still on hand with plenty of goods.

**Speak Quickly.**

We want canvassers and salesmen with large country acquaintances to introduce and sell meritorious articles. Permanent situation, salary $75 to $100 per month cash, and expenses. For further particulars address at once,
SOUTHERN COMPOUNDING Co.,
june2-tf Dallas, Texas.

**If you feel weak and all worn out take BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

## Tobacco and Liquor Habits Cured by Use of Dewdrop,

INCLUDING CIGARETTE SMOKING

The Habits of which Have Assumed Such Proportions as to Become a Malada of the Human Body and Nervous System.

DEWDROP destroys the desire for these growing evils, as it operates directly, when used, on the mucous membranes of the body by its specific effects on the vaso-moter nerve center, imparting to capillary blood vessels of every mucous surface a healthy tone and elasticity. Every organ of human body is eithered lined or covered by a mucous membrane, which affords a field of operation for this infallible remedy.

DEWDROP may be used in tea or coffee by the good wife or mother and without the patient's knowledge or consent, resulting in a permanent cure within thirty to sixty days, otherwise no charge. Price $1.50 per bottle.

For full particulars, address THE SOUTHERN COMPOUNDING COMPANY,
Dallas, Texas, U. S. A.

TESTIMONIALS.

This is to certify that I was cured of the tobacco habit of 40 years standing by the use of Dewdrop. I have now no desire for the weed.
J. D. ROBINSON.
Denison, Tex., April 1, 1892.

wo of my sons were inveterate cigarette smokers. I put Dewdrop in their coffee for three weeks. They are not now found in the barn loft puffing the evil.
MRS. VIRGIE WRIGHT.
Mittle Rock, Ark., May 2, 1892.

Dewdrap saved my husband from filling a drunkard's grave.
MRS. JULIA SANDS,
Brownsville, Texas, February 8, 1892.

I used Dewdrop on my husband and cured him of both tobacco and whisky habit by putting the drug in his coffee for four weeks. He had been a constant drinker and chewer for 20 years.
MRS. SALLIE SMOOTE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 14, 1892.

I shall ever be thankful for Dewdrop. It cured my sons of cigarette smoking and my husband of chewing tobacco. I used it in their tea and they don't know to this good day why they don't like tobacco.
Mrs. ETTA SMITH.
Fulton, Arkansas, March 5, '92.

We have thousands of such testimonials, but space prohibits their use. Agents wanted.
SOUTHERN COMPOUNDING Co.
Dallas, Texas.

**Answer This Question.**

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness los of appetite, coming up of the blood, yellow skin, when for 75c. we will sell them Shiloh's Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by R. E. Bristol.

**Smith Bros,**

Keep on hand fresh drugs. patent medicines of all kinds, Also toilet articles of any description; in fact, everything in the drug line. Call and see them, east side of the square.

The firm of Asbury & Padgitt has dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be conducted by J. W. Asbury, who will collect all accounts and pay all indebtedness of the firm.
ASBURY & PADGITT.

**Tower's Improved SLICKER**

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

Is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.

Will Not Peel, Leak or Stick

ALL Improved Slickers have beside the Fish Brand TRADE MARK on every Coat a

**Soft Woolen Collar.**

Watch Out!

Send for Catalogue

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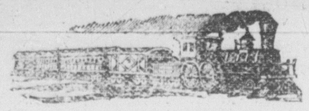

Houston and Texas Central Railway Time Table.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Going | North, | No. 13 | Arrives | 5:21 | a. m. |
| " | " | " 3 | " | 9:58 | a. m. |
| " | " | " 2 | " | 7:05 | p. m. |
| " | South | " 2 | " | 8:24 | a. m. |
| " | " | " 4 | " | 4:49 | p. m. |
| " | " | " 14 | " | 9:28 | p. m. |

East Line Railroad.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arrives | 12:30 p. m. |
| Leaves | 1:40 p. m. |

## People's Party Ticket.

For President:
J. B. WEAVER,
of Iowa.

For Vice President:
J. G. FIELD,
of Virginia.

For Governor:
T. L. NUGENT,
of Tarrant Co.

For Lieut. Governor:
MARION MARTIN,
of Navarro.

For Attorney General:
J. H. DAVIS,
of Hopkins.

For State Treasurer:
W. W. DURHAM,
of Cherokee.

For State Comptroller:
C. C. DRAKE,
of Fort Worth.

For Land Commissioner:
S. D. A. DUNCAN,
of Brazos.

For Sup. of Public Instruction:
W. E. CLEMMONS,
of Goliad.

For Congress 5th Congres. Dis.:
R. V. BELL,
of Gainesville.

## Announcements.

**General Election Nov. 1, 1892.**
Subject to the Democratic Party.

For County Judge:
L. C. Clifton.

For County Court Clerk:
John A. Walden.
Tom P. Williams.
W. C. Jones.
S. A. Chapman.
J. W. Waddill.
A. P. Carter.

For District Court Clerk:
Sam K. Rudolph.

For Conuty Treasurer:
W. H. Taylor.

For County Attorney:
T. F. Mangum.
G. R. Smith.

For Sheriff:
A. W. Knighton.
J. L. Moulden.
Gab. Beck.

For Assessor of Taxes:
W. S. Barnes.
W. P. Bumpass.

For Commissioner, Precinct No. 1.
Mack Smith.
S. H. Fox.

For Justice of the Peace Precinct 1.
J. T. Andrews

### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. S. Weaver, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. ——— superintendent.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

METHODIST.

Services every Sabbath at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:15 p. m.. Rev. J. A. Stafford, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9:45 a. m. ——— superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

CHRISTIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Elder Pritchett, pastor. Sunday school every Sabbath at 9:30 a. m. P. Harris, superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

Preaching every Sunday at 11 o'clock a. m. and 7:45 p. m.. Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:45 o'clock. T. C. Perry, superintendent.

### Calendar of District, County and Commissioners Court of Collin County.

DISTRICT COURT: Hon. P. B. Muse, Judge.
Court convenes 1st Mondays in January and June of each year.
COUNTY COURT: M. G. Abernathy, Judge.
Court convenes for civil, criminial and probate business. 1st Monday in March; 3rd Monday in May; 4th Monday in July; 2nd Monday in Oct. and 2nd Monday in December of each year.
COMMISSIONERS COURT: Convenes 2nd Mondays in February, May, August and November of each year.
JUSTICE'S COURT at Plano: Convenes 4th Monday in every month.

### County Officials.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Abernathy, | County Judge. |
| G. R. Smith, | County Attorney. |
| M. W. Keen, | County Clerk. |
| W. S. Phillips, | Sheriff. |
| John W. McKinney, | Tax Collector. |
| R. A. McLarry, | Tax Assessor. |
| W. H. Taylor, | County Treasurer. |
| S. P. Clardy, | County Surveyor. |

### PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORMS.

National Platform.

Finance—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, just, equitable and efficient distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum to be provided as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the farmer's alliance, or some better system, also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

A. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

B. We demand the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

C. We demand a graduated income tax.

D. We believe the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence demand all state and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expense of government economically and honestly administered.

E. We demand postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange. Transportation being means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being necessary for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

Land including all natural sources of wealth is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All the lands held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

STATE PLATFORM.

Section 1. All the public lands of Texas remaining and that can be recovered should be reserved as homesteads for actual settlers. All lands heretofore granted to individuals or corporations in which the grantees have not complied with the conditions of the grant should be forfeited to the state for homestead purposes, no alien ownership of lands should be allowed in Texas; corporations shall not be allowed to own more land than they actually use in the prosecution of their business.

Sec. 2. We favor an effective system of public schools for six months in the year for all children between the ages of 6 and 20. We demand the adoption of a uniform series of text-books for the public schools of this state and that they be published at the expense of the state, which shall be furnished to the children in the schools at cost.

Sec. 3. We demand an amendment to our state constitution authorizing the loaning of our permanent school fund not otherwise invested upon lands of the people of this state at a low rate of interest with proper limitations upon the quantity of land and the amount of money.

Sec. 4. We demand reformation in the punishment of convicts that convict labor be taken out of competition with citizen labor; that convicts be given intellectual and moral instructions, and that the earnings of the convict, above the expense of keeping, shall go to his family.

Sec. 5. We demand that railroads be compelled to pay their employes in the lawful money of the country, and in case of discharge then they be paid at the nearest station immediately upon their discharge.

Sec. 6. We demand fair elections and an honest count of the votes, under either the Australian or some similar system of voting.

Sec. 7. We favor a railway commission with power to fix and maintain rates that will insure equal and exact justice to the people and the railways. The commission to be composed of three qualified citizens of the state to be elected by a direct vote of the people. But we regard government ownership as the ultimate solution of the railroad problem in the limits of the state.

Sc. 8. We demand an efficient lien law, that will protect the artisan, mechanic, laborer and material men.

Sec. 9. We demand that a law be passed declaring eight hours to be a legal day's work, where it is not otherwise provided by contract.

10. We demand that the maximum salaries of county officers shall not exceed $2000 per annum, after all expenses of any such office have been paid, and that surplus in excess of such salary and expenses shall be paid into and become a part of the available public school fund of such county and that said excess be prorated in such counties.

11. We demand the establishment of the state bureau of labor. We favor the creation of a state board of arbitration to adjust all differences between corporation and employes.

12. We demand that commissioner's courts be not allowed to contract a debt against a county for more than $5,000, unless the same be ordered by a majority vote of the county.

13. We favor such a change in the constitution as shall prohibit national bankers and members of railway, telegraph and telephone companies and their attorneys, or who shall have held such positions within two years prior to an election, from holding any legislative or judicial office within this state.

### FROM A FARMER.

**Wants to Worship Under Our Own Vine and Fig Tree.**

McKINNEY, Tex., July 12, '92.
Editor Democrat:

Allow me, through your columns, to speak a few words to the many farmers and laborers who read your good paper, and to you Mr. Edicor, I would say that your paper is highly appreciated by me and I can hardly wait from one week till the next to get it, and we commend you for the noble stand you have taken on the side of down trodden and an oppressed people. There is nothing truer than this, ever since the world was first peopled there has been a tendency in the strong to oppress the weak. Men have set themselves up and forced their fellow men to fall down and worship them, and money has been the agent used by men and nations to the tearing down of one and the building up of another. Money has swayed the sceptre of nations, rent kingdoms in twain and drenched the land in blood. It has been made to oppress the poor, the widow and the orphan, it has preyented just legislation, and its power to buy men has caused them to enact such laws that is a curse to any country. It corrupts judges, bribes juries, buys mens souls, corrupts the church, ruins the fair name of beloved women and will drive to despair any people that is made slaves to its power, to oppress the many in the hands of a few, as it is in our government to-day. Will we as farmers and laborers stand idly by and never raise our voice to stop the terrible ruin that is abroad in this gloomy land of ours to-day. Will we close our eyes to this painful truth and listen to the song of this money power that shall transform us into beasts or slaves, or will we stop and examine into this matter before it is too late. Let us, as true men lay aside all prejudice and malice and look at things just as they are and let us come to reason. Let us find out what is the matter then like free men fall in line and come to the rescue of the weak against the strong. Let us not despise the cause of the poor and oppressed, because we may have comfortable homes and goodly surroundings and happy families, for there are thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow men who have not had the opportunities that we have had, that appeal to us to help free them from the chains of slavery that is being forged for them by the power of money, instead of the people being slaves to money, the money ought to be the slave of the people, money ought to be turned from the improper channel in which it has been placed, to bless, instead of curse the people. Money is a blessing, when properly used, to all mankind. When the laborer is given a sufficient amount of it for his labor, it buys food, it clothes him and his family. When the farmer is paid enough of it for his produce that will justify him to run his farm and reward him for his labor then it is a blessing. But is that the case to-day? No, we find to-day that a small number, comparatively, to the population of the United States, controls the volume of money and can make it scarce or plentiful as they see fit to advance their own interest. The government should be of the people and by the people, and should be run in the interest of the masses and not the few. Do we find it so to-day? No, we find the wealthy the favored class. To-day the government issues its money to a favored few at one per cent and they give it to the masses at a higher rate of interest, and some times when it is to their interest they will not loan it at all, and through class legislation they haye contracted the currency so that one dollar will buy twice as much of the product of labor as it used to do, forcing us to do twice the amount of work for the same pay. Are these not facts? Can any man who has any regard for the truth deny it? Now who does it effect but the laborer? I say none. You take the profession and it is in their favor all the time. Then can we wonder at the terrible opposition that the people have when they ask for reform? Let us make one illustration here and see how it works. Take for instance county judge, I believe he gets his extra allowance, about $1800. Well now he can buy double the amount of products of labor that he could if there was plenty of money in circulation. Does any sane man deny that? Then for the laborer to get $1800 he must do double the amount of work that he would have to do if there was sufficient quantity of money in circulation when this is the case. You need not think strange when the judge of the county even will step down from the high position that he has been placed and lay aside his official robe and wallow in the filth of political wrangling and abuse the people because they are politically opposed to him. Yes I say it is not strange for he places his own interest above that of his people and is willing that they may be oppressed that he may receive the blessing.

And again what a sad spectacle to see church members who have a small amount of this worlds goods battling for the money power to help oppress his brethren. Will the good Lord admit such into his kingdom. Then again to see poor oppressed people laborers villify their fellow men because they are fighting for what they know to be right and in a just cause, for the benefit of humanity. The heart sickens and grows faint when we look at all these things, but let us as farmers and laborers study well our condition and find out what is our duty to our country and to our fellow-man and then let us rally round the cause of truth and justice and do our whole duty so that we may have a good government and be a happy and prosperous people, so that the naked may be clothed, the hungry fed and rapine and murder be driven from our land, so that we may worship under our own vine and fig-tree where none dare to molest or make us afraid.

A FARMER.


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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain. Take in time. 50cts.

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35 YEARS
LINIMENT
WILL POSITIVELY CURE
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Health for the Baby,
Pleasure for the Parents,
New Life for the Old Folks.
Hires' Root Beer
THE GREAT TEMPERANCE DRINK
is a family affair—a requisite of the home. A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of a delicious, strengthening, effervescent beverage.
Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good" 'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

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And all points beyond.
Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pulman Buffet Sleepers
2 DAILY TRAINS
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W. H. Wakefield, Gen. Pass. Agt in Tex Texarkana
H. G. FLEMING,
Manager and Chief Engineer, Lines of Tex


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Perfectly Well.
FILLMORE, Dubuque Co., Ia., Sept., 1889.
Miss K. Finnigan writes: My mother and sister used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic for neuralgia. They are both perfectly well now and never tired of praising the Tonic.
LAS VEGAS, New Mexico, July 8, 1890.
When I was young my mother had a bad fright and she gave me her bosom because I was crying, and two hours after I had the first attack of heart disease. Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic has done me much good and has had the desired effect. MIGUEL A. GUERIN.
MORRILTON, Ark., Oct. 13, 1890.
For four years my stepdaughter was subject to epileptic fits, and the use of Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic gave immediate satisfaction, and since she commenced taking it she has not had even the slightest symptoms of the disease. My heartfelt thanks to this medicine.
JOHN SCHMIDT.
FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the
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